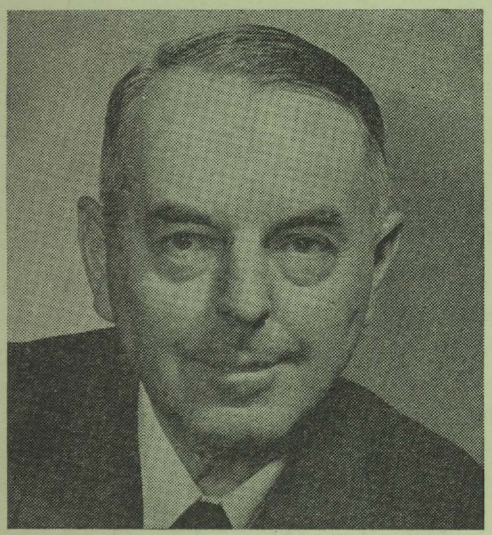
NUMBER 1, 1954

CPAC Newsletter



SIR BRIAN DUNFIELD
(See page four)

Letter from the President

Dear Members:

Up to last October I was just a Councillor from a new and distant Division in Newfoundland. So far, I fear, I was taking things rather easily as a sort of looker-on. But then, having been pushed suddenly into the Presidency I had to accept responsibility and see what I could do for the good of the Association during my year of office. That is my apology for writing to you now.

I am a judge, as you know, of some fourteen years' experience, and not unaccustomed to acting as Chairman or sole Commissioner on Boards of Enquiry; and, approaching our Association in the neutral spirit of such a person, I ask myself: What is our central policy? Is our effort focused on clear objectives, and what are they? Are our methods the best? Are we using public money to the best advantage and giving value for it?

Now, an Association such as ours can trend in one of three directions. (A) It can become a sort of learned society of technicians and experienced amateurs, trying to create a "planning atmosphere" in Canada at large, and to give expert guidance. Or, (B) it can become a system of local groups, watching their local governing bodies and trying to push these towards valuable local objectives. Or, (C) it can become a salesman body, trying to sell the idea of planning to those who have the power to buy it and put it into practice, i.e. our governing bodies.

We have been doing a bit of all these. All are valuable. But I submit that (A) is an entirely false trend for us. As to (B), this is good, and we have done, and should continue to do, a lot of it. But I submit that we need a central policy, and that (C) is the right main line for us, and likely to be the most fruitful line. We are not here to plan; we are here to get the maximum of planning done in Canada. I suggest that we take as our main targets those who have the elected authority to put planning into practice.

please turn to page two

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COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, OTTAWA

We should concentrate our attention, I suggest, on trying to get adequate planning bodies *with professional planning staff*, set up by every city which can afford it, and adequate planning bodies *with adequate professional planning staff*, created or extended at the Provincial level in all provinces to help out our innumerable smaller communities, and to keep an eye on regional development. Not all our cities and Provinces meet this standard yet.

There is an old saying that you do not want to keep a dog and bark yourself. Let's adapt it; barking yourself is no adequate substitute for keeping a dog. Sitting round and trying to press our governing bodies on desirable local schemes which we see, is in the nature of barking ourselves. If we can promote the employment of professional planning staff in adequate numbers, they will bark eight hours a day while we watch and encourage. After all, we are mostly amateurs ourselves.

We shall take a long time to persuade the 15,000,000 people of Canada to demand professional planning in all communities. Our ammunition is limited. Let us concentrate our fire on, say, 1,500 men who govern those of our Cities, Towns and Provinces which lack adequate planning organizations and staff. It should be easier.

If we are not ourselves training much planning staff, we can get enough trained men from England to meet all reasonable needs. That has been looked into.

We had a resolution up at the January Council Meeting asking that this type of action be made our first priority method. We compromised by resolving that it be a principal object of the Association. When we have all had more time to think it over, the matter may be reconsidered. Meantime this is an attempt to boil down the long memorandum sent to Councillors in December and to give the membership at large the gist of it. In the long run we must proceed democratically and follow the policy which commends itself to the membership. We need an expression of opinion from all Divisions.

Your Executive is now looking for a full-time man to take charge of the Central Office. And what we have asked for in our advertisements is not so much a trained planner as an energetic publicist who knows enough about planning to sell it through our literature.

The writer has suggested also that we turn our Newsletter into something more like a tabloid newspaper, so as to get more space for instructive and persuasive articles on planning, more pictures and information on leaders in our Association and in the municipal and provincial fields, more matter of a kind to create a family atmosphere in our Association. We are too far apart and too little informed about each other. Regular letters from the Divisions are most necessary. But most of all I would like to see this new paper sent, not merely to our members (that is preaching to the converted) but also regularly to those in our City Halls and Provincial Governments who have the power to create organizations and to hire professional staff. Constant dropping wears away stone. Our literature should keep our doctrine always before them, as preliminary to the more personal approach.

It has been resolved to ask all Divisions for their views on the suggested paper and, as to publications generally. Something will come forward to you all in due course.

These suggestions for reorienting our policy, refocusing our objectives and sharpening our weapons, are now before both Council and Membership for discussion. I hope that as the year goes on we shall evolve definite conclusions.

Yours very truly,

BRIAN DUNFIELD,
National President.

PLANNING THE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

invites applications for the principal staff position in its national office.

Applicants should have a general knowledge of community planning and municipal affairs, and must have an ability to prepare information and publications on planning subjects in non-technical language. Applicants need not possess professional qualifications as planners.

The salary will be commensurate with the qualifications and experience of the person appointed. Applications and inquiries, marked "Appointment–Confidential" should be addressed to–

The President
Community Planning Association of Canada
169 Somerset Street West
Ottawa 4, Ontario

The Community Planning Association of Canada is a self-governing membership organization, supported by public and private funds. Its purpose is to encourage the development of town-planning and regional planning in Canada. It has an established program of publications.

The Ottawa Desk

In January, your national council assembled in Ottawa to discuss policy and to allot funds.

Thus, from British Columbia came P. R. U. Stratton while from the other end of the continent flew in our President, Sir Brian Dunfield; from all points between, your Councillors left their business to come and spend here, a week-end of intense study in an atmosphere of goodwill; the feeling of belonging to a great nation, thus revealed, made one proud.

Which of course does not mean that things were easy because, while we are now a nation-wide organization, every Division has its peculiar problems. Community Planning has reached different stages of development in each area. So it is difficult to formulate a program of action that suits all conditions. However the Council found agreement in supporting the President's proposal for focusing attention upon the need for planning staff. In 1954 this is to be the special theme of CPAC publications. We propose to produce six issues of the Newsletter, with particular information on this subject. Which municipalities now have planning staff? What are they working on? How can a small community get planning services?

With this target before us we shall not just be preaching to those who already believe in the benefits of community planning. We want to bring information to municipalities which have not yet started systematic planning. We want to help them get started. We shall be glad to publish notices of those who need planning staff and who are seeking planning jobs.

We will publish as we go along what we like to call "Technical Data Sheets". These will be mimeographed and we hope inexpensive, and will be directed to those engaged actively and technically, in planning. This publication will be distributed to those interested, on demand.

We will also continue to produce the Community Planning Review. However, with our principal emphasis on the Newsletter, the Review will now be an annual and will be somewhat larger in size and scope. Our fond expectation is a "Yearbook" of between 125-150 pages, illustrated, in which some 10 well known planners will be cajoled into contributing articles of lasting interest. We would like to see this publication of CPAC on shelves with reference books instead of —well, what do you do with magazines?

You will be interested to know that our publications have acquired something of an international reputation. Here are a few comments:

I find your publications extremely well done from a technical standpoint, and well edited.

City of Richmond,
Richmond, Virginia.

I have to thank you for the specimen copy of your Journal "Community Planning Review". From the contents of this number I see that the journal would form a valuable addition to our library.

Institut fur Raumforschung,
Bonn.

We have seen one copy of Community Planning Review, Volume 2, Number 3, and find it very interesting and wish to supply our members of the Planning Board with copies.

Township of Scarborough,
Toronto, Ontario.

Your magazine and Newsletter continue to be the best regular planning material published on this continent. Not that . . . and . . . don't do their best, but the Canadian scene seems to be livelier somehow, at least in your pages.

Catherine Bauer.

The CPAC came into existence seven years ago. It has continued to receive generous aid from the federal government because, from Newfoundland to British Columbia, its members have worked strenuously in the interests of our communities. *Planned towns are better towns.* Better housing, safer streets, more recreation spaces are needed for future generations, as we build in this boom period. We need to enlist more members in this important national mission. Your $3.00 membership fee, plus that of a friend, will greatly help your local Division of the CPAC.

NOT THE PRINTER'S FAULT

To our readers who are disconcerted by the head stand of our last pages, we owe an explanation. To save cost, we have added Les Nouvelles to the Newsletter (or vice-versa). We can guarantee to our English speaking readers that the French version contains nothing that is not in the Newsletter.

Who's Who

Sir Brian Edward Spencer Dunfield, a merry-eyed knight of 65, refers to himself as the "Last of the Mohicans". He means by this that he was the last Newfoundlander to be knighted before Newfoundland became a Canadian Province in 1949—five days before, on March 26. Confederation made Sir Brian a Canadian. Since Canada at her own wish does not receive such honors, he is the last Canadian Knight.

A Justice of the Newfoundland Supreme Court and Newfoundland born, Sir Brian has never made any bones about his belief that Confederation is good for Newfoundland. He thought that before Confederation and he still thinks so.

When upholders of the responsible government cause sought an injunction from him to prevent the Confederation Referendum, Sir Brian wrote a decision which probably stands, in the legal world, as a prime example of unequivocation. Sir Brian ended his rejection of the injunction application by saying, "Legally, practically and logically, this is nonsense".

Sir Brian has unequalled qualifications for Presidency of the Community Planning Association, to which post he was elected in October for one year.

He was graduated from London University in 1908 and was called to the Newfoundland Bar in 1911. He was made a King's Counsel in 1932 and from that year until 1939 he served as Secretary of Justice. He was appointed a Supreme Court Justice in 1939.

He was Chairman of the Commission on Housing and Town Planning for St. John's from 1942 to 1944 and Chairman of the St. John's Housing Corporation from 1944 to 1949. He has been a member of the St. John's Town Planning Commission since 1945. He was also Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Commission from 1935 to 1948.

Publications Noted

Houses—The Next Step. Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

This white paper and the summary called Operation Rescue, because they are the fruit of so much experience (1¼ million houses built between the end of the war and the end of 1952) should be read by anybody interested in looking ahead.

It deals with the steps to be taken, the grants to be made by Her Majesty's Government in the following classes of housing: the Essentially Sound Houses; Slum Houses (what to do with them during the implementation of a long term program); Dilapidated Houses and Houses to be improved or converted.

The paper is short and realistic.

Town and Country Planning—January 1954.

Our esteemed elder cousin, TCP, has brought out a number which under the general title of "Living in New Towns" brings us up to date, in as colorful and as scientific a way as possible, with the great adventure of the New Towns in Great Britain. Of particular interest is a double spread showing, in statistical form, the "Progress of New Towns to December 1953".

Letchworth has just celebrated its 50th anniversary. It is timely to pause and look around and much can be picked up by the Canadian Planner who is not concerned alone with repairing the mess.

Social Questions in Housing and Town Planning. Catherine Bauer—University of London Press.

Although this little brochure is dated October 1952, we like to come back to it because it does not cease to be timely. It is a sort of "examen de conscience" of the planner and, with the study of Wallace, "Housing and Social Structure" (see for comments CPAC Review III: 2) should be in the baggage of every planner, specially if not trained in sociology.

For, to plan man's environment one must constantly be brought back to man's scale and no work that we know of does it in a more stimulating way.

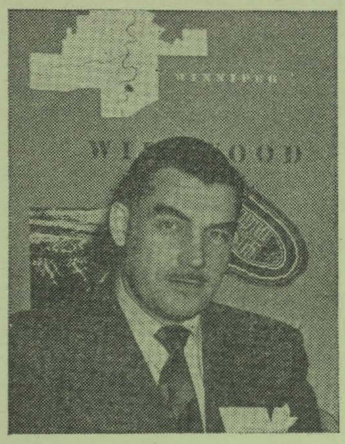
Miss J. Laventure, Miss D. Peck

Mrs. A. McCarron, Miss S. Rock, Miss L. Huneault

The National Office Staff (distaff)

When you write to National Office, these are the people who get in touch with you anonymously or otherwise. From Miss Laventure to Miss Rock, they are a hard working, intelligent, temperamental, good hearted, cooperative lot. Your Editor has had contact with more than one office staff; none has been more "fun" to work with.

Everybody who has attended a conference knows Miss Laventure, who has just been made Secretary Treasurer of the Association in January; finances, publications, minutes, etc., Miss Laventure who is at National Office from nearly the start, knows it all. Mrs. McCarron, poor girl, has to read the Editor's script—in French too, while Miss Huneault deciphers Miss Laventure's (and the President's). Miss Peck is well read—Hansard and the Newspapers, to get the food for thought and ammunition for publications. Miss Rock? Come and see us and you'll know the nice reception you will get.



ERIC THRIFT

Mr. Thrift is President Town Planning Institute of Canada; member of the CPAC Executive and also Director of Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg and well equipped to tell us about the . . .

Chief Tasks of a Planner

There are two kinds of people involved in the business of planning our communities. There is the non-professional member of planning commissions, committees, boards and so on, and there is the professional who spends his full time trying to sort out the planning problems of his particular community. Insofar as responsibility is concerned it is, in general a common one. The member of the commission is of course, responsible to the governing body of the municipality, the Council, whereas the professional is quite often responsible to his commission or board. In a number of places however, there is direct connection between the professional, as a department head, and the council. In each case the responsibilities toward the community are precisely the same. In the most general terms this may be said to be the promotion of the welfare of the community as a whole, by giving direction to its future growth and development.

Carrying out these responsibilities involves working with a great many different people. There are the municipal council or councils, with various committees under which there are several administrative departments, and last but not least, the public itself. This part of the job can be a major problem in human relationships and here, quite often, the success of the planning function depends upon well established lines of communication among various individuals and groups. In working with these people and the groups or departments into which they may be organized, a planner must try to gain some basic understanding of the thinking of these individuals or groups, the nature of their particular problems, the reasons for specific techniques in civic administration and so on. He must try to gain some understanding of the work of specialists in the field of finance, economics, engineering, sociology, education, and architecture, among others, because he is likely to be dealing with people more expert in these fields than he is himself and must in some measure co-ordinate matters which touch on all these fields or emanate from them. It would be obviously impossible for any one person to be thoroughly expert in all of these fields, so that the planner, while he cannot be completely competent in each one, should have sufficient appreciation of the importance and significance of each, so that when necessary the opinions and ideas of people in these fields can be obtained if they are available to him. Sometimes budget limitations do not make it possible to call in certain specialists each time their advice or opinions may be indicated as desirable. In these instances he faces the difficult task of immersing himself in the specialist's field in order to produce as competent a job as his own abilities will permit.

The fundamental job of a planner in any community is that of co-ordination. He must try to see what may be required in the future for development, and to try to find adequate areas in which such development of various kinds can take place. This involves questions of where to put new industry, new housing, business development, schools, parks, playgrounds. In order to have all of these parts of the community function properly there must be routes for thoroughfares, for transit lines, railway lines and even consideration given to flyways out of the local airport. It is obvious that each one of these things affects the other. It is the study of what this interrelationship may be—the effect of one thing on the other—of changes that may be made in one field and the resultant effects in other fields—these are the planner's major concern.

While he is in the process of trying to keep all of these things sorted out he must at the same time keep before responsible government and administration the fact that co-ordination of the various works and developments is essential and to make clear what the long range implications of these developments may be, when carried out one way or another.

Continued on page eight

Organization For Community Planning

What is the present extent of organization and staff for community planning in Canada? We have conducted a quick survey and here present you with a general picture of the situation.

No doubt our information is not quite complete. Also it must be recognized that there are several different forms of community planning organizations across the country. So it's not easy to make fair comparisons. Nevertheless this survey does show broadly how much organization and staff has been set up and how much has yet to be done.

Our survey sought the answer to two Questions:

(1) How many municipalities have established Planning Boards or Commissions?

(2) How many municipalities are served by a Planning Board that has a full-time staff of at least one person?

The answers to these questions are shown on Table A. Here we have had to make a distinction between municipalities that have their own separate Planning Boards, and those that are in a district served by a Joint Board or District Board. For instance, the Edmonton District Planning Board serves 14 municipalities and there are metropolitan planning bodies for Winnipeg and Toronto, each concerned with an area covering several municipalities. Of course in some cases the municipalities within these areas also have their own individual Planning Boards.

In comparing the figures for each province, it is useful to consider the numbers and sizes of municipalities in that province. Table B gives these figures for the cities, towns and villages in Canada (not including townships and other forms of municipality). There are altogether 109 such municipalities in Canada with populations of more than 10,000, there are 43 with more than 25,000 population and 19 with more than 50,000.

The answers to our Questions indicate that 34 (79%) of the cities, towns and villages with more than 25,000 population have some kind of Planning Board but only 15 (35%) have any planning staff. Here there is surely a critical need for organization and staff, if the growth of these important communities is to be properly directed.

The growing pains of smaller communities are just as awkward as those of large cities. Even the smallest municipality can usefully set up its own Planning Board. (In Ontario there are 31 municipalities with less than 5,000 population which have done so.) But not every municipality can afford to employ its own planning staff. They may reasonably expect to obtain their planning services in some other way—by participating in a joint planning area or through the help of a provincial planning department or through the services of consultants. Our survey shows that of the 167 cities, towns and villages with populations between 5,000 and 25,000 only 71 have the benefit of any kind of Planning Board and only 16 have the services of any planning staff.

Planning Boards

There are in Canada altogether about 150 municipalities with their own Planning Boards and there are also 13 Joint Boards or District Boards which each serve several municipalities. In Ontario alone there are 71 individual Planning Boards and 53 municipalities come within the areas of Joint Boards.

As might be expected, most of the large cities have set up Planning Boards but comparatively few small communities have taken this step. Of communities in the 5,000 to 25,000 size about one third have Planning Boards. Of those with less than 5,000 population only about one seventh have Boards. (See Tables B and C.)

The fact of setting up a Planning Board does not in itself, of course, represent a record of active accomplishment. Many Boards have, in fact, accomplished little, largely because they have been under the great disadvantage of not having any staff. And a Planning Board without a staff is like a train without an engineer; it doesn't get anywhere. Or like a plane without a navigator, it may get to the wrong place.

Planning Staff

In answer to Question 2, it appears that 23 independent municipal Planning Boards employ some staff. In addition to this number, the 13 Joint Boards or District Boards all employ some staff and provide a service to 63 municipalities. In other words, there are in Canada altogether 36 planning staffs of at least one person.

In this enquiry we have not considered whether the staff is professionally qualified to do planning work. In some cases the staff person is a trained planner, but in a great many cases the staff is a person acting as secretary to the Board in an administrative capacity. Also, we have not entered into the question of how large these staffs are. (In the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver there are staffs of considerable size under the direction of a professional planner.) The answers to Question 2 do not therefore enable us to state how many people would be required to provide adequate staffs for all the municipal Planning Boards.

To make a rough estimate of the immediate minimum need for planning staff, it is again necessary to consider population figures. It can at least be said that every municipality with a population of more than 25,000 requires some kind of planning staff. There are altogether 43 cities, towns and villages of this size in Canada. Of this number, 34 have their own Planning Boards, but only 15 of these have any staff. From this we may draw the conclusion that there is an immediate place for at least 19 people to staff the

existing Planning Boards and at least a further 9 would be required to staff the cities and towns of this size that have not yet set up Planning Boards. This gives a total of 28 staff positions to be filled.

This figure is obviously an underestimate, for several reasons. Obviously the larger cities and towns require planning staff of more than one person and also it must be admitted that some of the existing staff are competent to fulfil an administrative function but are not able to do planning work in a technical sense. Also, in this calculation we have not included the townships which have a large urban population. To plan their growth effectively, perhaps the municipalities of more than 25,000 population need additional staff of twice the number estimated here, perhaps more than 50.

In addition to the cities and towns of more than 25,000 population, there are 167 with populations between 5,000 and 25,000. At present only 6 of these have Planning Boards and staff while 15 come within Joint Planning areas that have some staff. Perhaps we could assume that more municipalities of this size could be served by some sharing of planning staff in districts, with an average of one staff person for four municipalities. This would represent a need for about 36 planning positions.

Finally, there are 532 towns and villages with populations between 1,000 and 5,000. Only 34 of these are now aided by the planning staffs of Joint Boards. No doubt a system of regional planning with Joint planning staffs would provide a service to a considerable number of these smaller municipalities. In most cases, however, it is likely that any planning services they require should be provided by provincial departments. Their needs therefore represent a requirement for provincial planning staff and cannot be estimated in this general survey of the situation.

TABLE A

Question 1. How many municipalities have established Planning Boards, or Commissions?

Question 2. How many municipalities are served by a Planning Board that has a full-time staff of at least one person?

	Question 1		Question 2	
	Separate	Joint	Separate	Joint
British Columbia	43	9	3	–
Alberta	3	21	2	21
Saskatchewan	17	–	2	–
Manitoba	8	–	–	11
Ontario	123	108	9	66
Quebec	3	–	7	–
New Brunswick	20	–	3	–
Nova Scotia	12	–	1	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	1	–	1	–

"Separate" means a Planning Board set up by an individual municipality.

"Joint" refers to the number of municipalities that do not have their own separate Planning Boards but come within an area served by a Joint or District Planning Board.

TABLE B

Number of Cities, Towns and Villages in each Province, by Population

	1,000–5,000	5,000–10,000	10,000–25,000	25,000–50,000	50,000 and over
British Columbia	28	9	3	1	2
Alberta	46	2	2	–	2
Saskatchewan	30	4	2	–	2
Manitoba	28	6	4	1	1
Ontario	151	33	22	13	5
Quebec	187	35	27	6	4
New Brunswick	18	2	2	1	1
Nova Scotia	28	7	3	2	1
Prince Edward Island	2	1	1	–	–
Newfoundland	14	2	–	–	1

TABLE C

Number of Cities, Towns and Villages that have Planning Boards, by Population

S – Municipalities each with a Separate Board

J – Municipalities without own Board, but within Joint Board area

	Less than 5,000		5,000–10,000		10,000–25,000		25,000–50,000		50,000 and over	
	S	J	S	J	S	J	S	J	S	J
British Columbia	20	3	3	–	3	–	1	–	2	–
Alberta	–	10	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–
Saskatchewan	10	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Manitoba	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Ontario	31	29	18	8	10	10	10	3	2	3
Quebec	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
New Brunswick	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Nova Scotia	3	–	3	-	1	–	2	–	1	–
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

TABLE D

Number of Cities, Towns and Villages that have Planning Staff, by Population

S – Municipalities each with a separate Board.

J – Municipalities without own Board, but served by staff of Joint Board.

Small figures indicate number of cities, towns and villages of each size.

	5,000–10,000		10,000–25,000		25,000–50,000		50,000 and over	
	S	J	S	J	S	J	S	J
British Columbia	(9)		(3)		(1)	1	1 (2)	1
Alberta	(2)	1	(2)		(–)		2 (2)	2
Saskatchewan	(4)		(2)		(–)		2 (2)	
Manitoba	(6)	1	(4)	3	(1)	1	(1)	1
Ontario	(33)		1 (22)	5	2 (13)	3	2 (5)	5
Quebec	1 (35)		4 (27)		(6)		2 (4)	
New Brunswick	(2)		(2)		(1)		1 (1)	
Nova Scotia	(7)		(3)		(2)		1 (1)	
Prince Edward Island	(1)		(1)		(–)		(–)	
Newfoundland	(2)		(–)		(–)		1 (1)	

Continued on page eight

Why does Canada need Town-Planning Staff?

The simplest answer to this question is that, as never before, we are facing a crisis in the development of urban land. Immediately after the war there was a good deal of land already subdivided for city growth, an inheritance from the comparatively slow growth of the pre-war years. This is now used up and every extension to our towns and cities means that new land must be subdivided and provided with streets and services.

In the last few years we have been building housing in urban areas at the rate of about 85,000 units a year. The new land on which to place this housing, together with its schools and local stores, has been nearly 20,000 acres a year. During the next ten years there is likely to be an even larger production of housing, perhaps an average of 100,000 units a year, to take the increase of urban population. A million houses in a ten-year period! Almost a quarter of a million acres of new residential areas! More than 360 square miles!

Local taxpayers know that this is going to be an expensive operation. They have good reason to demand that it should be done efficiently and economically. Out of this immense land development and building operation they want to see something they can be proud of.

Has your municipality got a plan for its share of this great expansion? Has it even got a planning staff?

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

President: Sir Brian Dunfield, (St. John's)
Chairman of the Executive: R. T. Donald, (Toronto)
Executive Director: Jacques Simard
Secretary Treasurer: Miss J. M. Laventure

NATIONAL OFFICE:
169 Somerset St. West, Ottawa

DIVISIONAL OFFICES:

Nova Scotia	2 Prince St., Halifax
Quebec	Hotel de Ville, Montreal
Ontario	32 Isabella St., Toronto
Manitoba	223 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg
Alberta	11108-82nd Ave., Edmonton
British Columbia	1205-736 Granville St., Vancouver
P. E. I.	Dept. of Health, Parliament Buildings., Charlottetown
Newfoundland	Faculty of Engineering, Memorial University, St. John's

The object of the Association is to encourage citizen interest in community planning. Active membership is $3.00 per year. Sustaining membership is $25.00 per year. Members receive the CPAC Newsletter/Les Nouvelles de l'A.C.U. published six times yearly, and the bilingual Annual Community Planning Review. Members are encouraged to become active supporters of community planning in their community. Branches have been formed in several cities for this purpose.

Chief Tasks of a Planner

Continued from page 5

It may be interesting to conclude this note with a statement made by Professor Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago in 1947. This is his conception of what it takes to make a planner.

"1. The planner must, of course, have technical competence. He must know the facts of life and he must have mastered the techniques of analysis and synthesis.

2. He must have personal integrity and be able to rssist the temptation to prostitute himself by the lure of gold or fame or power to the wiles of those who happen to possess gold or fame or power.

3. He must have courage and steadfastness of purpose.

4. He must be responsible to himself, to his profession and to the community.

5. He must love his fellow men—not merely the rich and the great, but all his fellow men regardless of race, creed or station in life and he must consider the equal claims of all.

6. He must believe in progress. He must be a conservative in the sense of seeking to conserve the best of what is; a radical in the sense of daring to transcend the limitations and frustrations of the present.

7. He must be patient without being supine. He must have an appreciation of social values without blithely accepting established dogmas.

8. He must have a disciplined imagination which leads him continuously to push out the frontiers of the possible without losing himself in the pursuit of the end of the rainbow.

9. He must learn to see farther and deeper than those who have not presumed, as he has, to play the responsible and dangerous role of counseller of men, of communities, of states and nations, and he must see things in their togetherness. He must sense and be willing and able to trace the longer-range and less obvious implications of trends and of actions and he must be constantly aware that a change in any part of this complex world will have repercussions upon the whole.

These are some of the qualities that must become a part of planners and of planning."

After reading this, the average planner decides that he should retire in favor of some superhuman being. Unfortunately, we don't have any, so the man in the job just carries on doing it to the best of his ability and knowledge, trying to gain more knowledge and develop more ability as he goes along.

Planning Films

Please inquire at your local Film Library for the following films or write directly to the Canadian Film Institute, 142 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Arteries of the City: *Encyclopaedia Britannica Films 11 mins. B & W (1941)*

This film deals with transportation problems in a modern city: the distribution of residential and business sections, the daily flow of people, traffic systems and police regulations.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $1.50

A Capital Plan: *National Film Board, 11 mins. Colour (1949)*

Tourists, diplomats, trade experts walk in the shadow of the Peace Tower, see the historic Rideau Canal and the swimming and skiing facilities close to Ottawa's centre. But they see also the cluttered buildings, the traffic bottlenecks, the smoke from the cross-town tracks. To make Ottawa a city fit to be Canada's Capital Jacques Greber, noted town planner, has laid out 'a capital plan'.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $1.50

Cities Why They Grow: *Coronet 10 mins. B & W (1942)*

Good elementary background to the economics of city development and decline. Shows how the balance of trade is important to the city as it is to the nation.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $1.00

Development of the English Town: *Gaumont British Instructional 17 mins. B & W (1944)*

Shows the beginning of urban congestion. A survey of Town Planning in England from Pre-Roman settlements to modern housing estates. Mediaeval feudal towns were walled cities, the eighteenth century tended to elegance and grandeur. The chaos of the industrial revolution led to modern urban planning, the war of 1914 to new ideals. Planning today has old problems, new problems and tremendous opportunities.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $2.00

Houses in the Town: *Crown Film Unit 20 mins. B & W (1951)*

Based in part on the problems of layout and grouping of various forms of housing development as dealt with in the Housing Manual of 1949. Opening sequences of the film show the different kinds of buildings now being added to Great Britain and stress the importance of getting away from the drabness of long streets of similar houses and the grim and barrack-like monotony of costly spaced blocks of flats. Subsequent sequences show how better arrangements are possible. Models and views of a completed scheme demonstrate how character with compactness, variety of outline and appearance with varying accommodation have been achieved.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $2.00

New Town: *British Ministry of Information 14 mins. Colour*

A colour cartoon explaining in lively fashion the purpose of the British New Towns Act of 1946, under which fifteen towns are now being planned and built to relieve the crowding of older cities.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $1.50

Planned Town: *J. Arthur Rank Production 11 mins. B & W*

Using Welwyn Garden City as an example, the film explains the need for and the purpose of town planning. The inconvenient, inefficient, anti-social housing of industrial towns is shown as a prelude to the unfolding by means of animated diagram, of a master plan for a city where decent housing would be a major consideration. The actual scenes of Welwyn Garden City show realization of the plan properly zoned factory and housing areas, a well laid street and open spaces, shopping centres, and so on.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $1.00

Picture Paper: *Verity Films 19 mins. B & W (1945)*

Public information picture on how the operations of survey analysis and drafting of planning proposals are studied and dealt with by an illustrated weekly paper. Based on the famous survey of Middlesborough.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $2.00

The City: *American Documentary Films, Inc. 33 mins. B & W (1939)*

Shows what made a New England village of the last century pleasant, and how industry and urban growth ruined residential areas and brought slums and disease. It then demonstrates how modern communities may have both efficient industry and humane development. Commentary is by Louis Mumford, Music by Aaron Copland. An outstanding film highly recommended.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $4.50

This Is Tomorrow: *Civic Films, 10 mins. B & W (1938) Revised (1947)*

A short version of "The City". Contrasts the unplanned metropolis with its by-products of slums and unnatural speed-up of delivery routine, and the new decentralized community, planned for peace segregation of work and recreation. Not as effective as "The City" but well worth seeing.
Available: Rental C.F.I. $1.00

Filmstrips

from National Office

The following filmstrips are available on loan to Divisions or other non-profit groups. They will be shipped with accompanying notes. Every effort will be made to satisfy requests which should be sent as much in advance of the proposed showing as possible. Be sure to give us correct mailing address. The Filmstrips and notes should be returned in good condition, prepaid to National Office, 169 Somerset St. W., Ottawa 4.

Planning Our Cities:
Prepared for Detroit High Schools (1948) to show why planning is necessary and what purposes it serves. Stresses the reforming of a large city and its neighbourhoods.

City Planning:
Intended primarily for high school use to show some of the important buildings in various American and foreign cities and the accompanying notes use these illustrations to ask questions. Explains why a City plan should be adapted to the geographic site of the community.

Need for Planning:
How the industrial revolution knocked urban development out of control.

Investigating Towns I:
A survey of present land use, what it means in human living conditions and how they got that way (British).

Investigating Towns II:
Industrial basis of the town: its effect upon location, its support of labour force and their needed services and facilities. (British)

How to Look at a Town:
What accounts for the shape and character of the cathedral market town of Ely, England. (British)

How to Look at a Village:
The types of English villages, their problems and attractions. (British)

How to Look at a Seaport:
Industry, trade and recreation in Falmouth, England; glances at larger British Seaports. (British)

CPAC *Logbook*

British Columbia

The B.C. Division sponsored a two-day housing conference on January 19th and 20th, in co-operation with the Vancouver Housing Association. The theme of the conference was *Houses for All.* The conference attracted experts aware of some of the problems and some of the answers to this pertinent question. Municipal Governments, Planners, Builders, Real Estate Agents, Financiers and Service Groups, were in attendance. The principal goal of the Conference was to discuss ways and means of filling the housing gap, particularly among the lower income groups of our citizens.

Speaking at the Conference Dr. L. C. Marsh, of the University of B.C., declared that Vancouver has "some of the best and some of the worst developments in the country". "The most pressing need is housing and almost inevitably that would mean Government subsidized housing", Dr. Marsh said.

Mr. A. R. Birk, President of the Mortgage and Trust Association of B.C., stated that one of the biggest financial propositions of the average man's life is the building of a home, and that the last thing a mortgage company wanted to do was to foreclose property.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Regional Supervisor of CMHC, stated that Canadian Government loans had enabled the construction of 221,300 housing units. "I think it could be said that this method is not without effect and the lending institutions and builders operating under those acts have performed well" said Mr. Pickersgill.

Professor J. Lewis Robinson of the Geography Department of the University of British Columbia stated that as a geographer he was primarily concerned with land as area and as a planner-geographer his concern was with the proper use of that land, when multiple uses begin to make demands upon it. Much of the land in B.C. is topographically, and in the north climatically, not suited for agriculture. There is an average of one cultivated acre per person in B.C. Professor Robinson wished to emphasize the danger in the trend of expanding residential settlement onto good agricultural land. Already, Vancouver's agricultural hinterland in the Fraser Valley did not supply sufficient food for the urban metropolis, and yet good agricultural land was continuing to go out of production and therefore increase our food costs. He felt that the same trend was appearing in the Chilliwack district and in the Saanich Peninsula. In the Okanagan valley the same trends were apparent. Other centres such as Kelowna and Kamloops are also rapidly moving over agricultural land. The expanding agricultural acreage was now in the central part of the Province where the soil was poor, the climate more uncertain and transportation limited. On the other hand the acreage going out of production is on some of the better soil of the Province with good climate near to markets. Professor Robinson wished to state that he was not maintaining that all agricultural land should be held indefinitely from residential or other uses but while there was other land available for residential construction, that productive agricultural land should not be used. All that was required was proper planning.

Alberta

On February 9th, 1954, the Alberta Division sent to every member of the Alberta Legislature copies of its report on metropolitan problems in Alberta. This will serve as an introduction to the expected Sessional debate (February, March 1954), arising out of a Government Bill to establish a Royal Commission on Metropolitan Problems.

The report focuses attention upon the fringe problem "A problem of inequality due to the splitting of a single urban tax base amongst a number of separate communities in a single urban or metropolitan area"; and discovers that "both the nature and cause of the fringe problem indicates that its solution cannot be found within the community of its occurrence". It is, in essence, a metropolitan problem, that is to say, the problem of the single urban economic unit out of which it arises.

The Association is preparing for the opportunity of submitting a brief to the Royal Commission.

The Association's efforts to introduce planning courses at the University received some encouragement from a recent meeting of the Faculty of Engineering. The following motion was passed and submitted to the President of the University:

> "That in view of the present interest in Town Planning, the Department of Extension be asked to offer a non-credit extension course at a high professional level in Town Planning".

The Edmonton Branch of the Association has discussed a ten lecture course on town and regional planning with officials of the Department of Extension. Preparations are being made for an evening course, commencing in the fall of 1954.

Manitoba

The Manitoba Division is planning a Practical Planing Institute for the benefit of municipal officials and private citizens in towns in Manitoba outside the Greater Winnipeg area. This two day conference will probably be held in Winnipeg in March. The

Division is also presently engaged in preparing a Brief for submission to the Provincial Government Highway Safety Commission.

The slides which were under preparation during 1953 have now been edited and assembled and a script has been prepared dealing with planning in greater Winnipeg. In a short time this will be available to organizations for meetings.

The Division has prepared a three-part summary of the Winnipeg Low Rental Housing Scheme and this has been given circulation throughout the Division. The purpose of this proposed housing project is to help alleviate the serious shortage of adequate housing for people with low incomes. The proposed housing project is one means whereby some better housing may be provided for people in the community, who are industrious, honest and hard working but whose incomes do not make it possible for them to get wholesome safe housing for themselves and their families. The cost of financing the proposed project would be borne 75% by the federal government, 12½% by the Manitoba Government and 12½% by the City of Winnipeg. The proposed rents would not cover the cost of operation and amortization of the capital cost and 75% of the loss would be paid by the federal government and 25% by the city. It is hoped the rent would be kept to an average monthly rental of about $47.00. The monthly rent would vary according to the size and income of the family.

Ontario

A series of four meetings on specific topics of interest in the Metropolitan Area led off with a stimulating discussion of "Neighbourhood Conservation" on January 28th. One hundred or more groups in the Metropolitan Area are organized for protection and improvement of their neighbourhoods —generally under the name of "ratepayers' associations". Their work is often sporadic and is chiefly aroused when some decision of a local authority appears to threaten "property values". However, there are a number of groups which have proved that constructive rather than negative effort is also popular. It was hoped that the meeting would bring to light how such neighbourhood groups can be established, how they operate most effectively, and what sort of protection and improvement they can expect to achieve.

The speakers included Mrs. H. N. Day of the West Annex Neighbourhood Association, Rev. D. E. Bradford of Lawrence Park Community Church, Mr. Austin Floyd of the City Planning Department, and Mr. John Walker of the Toronto Parking Authority.

Experience in a central neighbourhood in obtaining better traffic control, garbage collection, street lighting and park improvement and appropriate zoning was described in Mrs. Day's absorbing address. Taking Thorncrest Village as an example of a suburban area planned as a neighbourhood, Mr. Floyd outlined the theoretical basis of effective planning through neighbourhood cooperation. He emphasized the need for citizen interest to indicate to the planning authority how the planning program should proceed. In Mr. Walker's opinion, design of new subdivisions in the automobile age should provide for community parking areas for aesthetic and practical reasons. He set forth the various powers available to obtain parking lots in central built-up areas through the use of local improvement powers, and administration through the Parking Authority. Mr. Bradford related the story of a war-born community in which neighbours became used to relying on one another and determined to provide a community church. More recently their enthusiasm brought them together in agitating for better police protection of the ravine lands that border the neighbourhood.

The meeting brought forth a resolution for the Community Planning Association Toronto Branch to organize a working committee to prepare information useful to neighbourhood groups such as a series of "case studies" of neighbourhood improvement, both successful and unsuccessful.

Quebec

The Division presented a brief to the Royal Commission on Constitutional Problems on February 25th on the need for Planning Legislation in the Province of Quebec. The brief described the state of urban development during the decade 1941-51 in terms of the extent by which the powers of the municipal laws of the Province had been exercised by municipal authorities. It concluded that the powers of the municipal acts were insufficient to deal adequately with the complexities of modern urban development. The brief recommended that the Provincial Government should vest the Minister of Municipal Affairs with the responsibility of exercising control on urban and rural development in the Province, that a Provincial Planning Board should be established to ensure coordination between provincial government policy and urban growth, to control urban development outside municipal boundaries and to be responsible for a number of other matters, and that the Provincial Bureau of Urbanism should be the executive agency for the Provincial Planning Board. It was also recommended that the Minister should set up a committee of legal, administrative and technical experts to advise him upon the scope and content of legislation, administration and technical measures that are necessary to initiate urban and rural planning in the Province of Quebec.

Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Division, in co-operation with the Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs, has just held an Information Session in Windsor, N.S. The Information Session was intended to focus attention on resources and problems of the area and on existing legislative assistance available if plan development is undertaken locally. The Nova Scotia Division hoped that this Session would help clarify problems facing Urban and Municipal Governments by sharing facts and experience. It was felt that by holding this Session in Windsor in an area that was strategically situated for development with access to rail, highway and water transportation that it could be singularly effective.

It is apparent this one day Session has proved very worthwhile and the Chief Magistrate of West Hants, in cooperation with the Town Councils of Windsor and Hantsport and the Municipal Council of West Hants, announced that the program of Community Planning, outlined during the Session, would be a major item on agendas at their own town and municipal Councils.

The attendance was extremely good and included full and part time officials of three municipalities, representatives of service clubs and a variety of citizens' organizations.

Mr. John M. McVittie, Director of the Institute of Public Affairs, acted as Chairman for the Session. Some of the points raised at the Session were the control of residential, commercial and industrial areas to allow for maximum development of each without encroachment on the areas of the other, so that maximum assessment values would not be impaired, and unnecessary provision of public services, such as schools, streets, light and sewerage be required through failure to provide for future expansion as well as immediate need.

The problem of traffic was an illustration of how trends change in relatively short periods of time. The case of factory construction in an outlying area in which a few modern homes had been built, was cited as an illustration of how property investments, and consequently tax revenue would be lost in unrestricted construction.

The problem of sewage disposal was touched on by Donald MacKay, Provincial Sanitary Inspector, who spoke of costly methods which had to be adopted in some areas of the West, and which, if undirected housing construction is permitted, may arise in certain parts of Nova Scotia.

After speakers had outlined these phases, general discussion occupied the remainder of the morning session.

The afternoon session was devoted to study of how Town Planning can be effective, and in this regard departmental information officers were present to lend assistance in discussing the problems. This proved a most informative part of the meeting. The meeting was informed that aerial maps and "land use" maps of any specified area can be provided by the Department of Mines at moderate cost. W. E. Moseley, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, dealt in detail with the many phases of the Town Planning Act, describing each section and explaining how Councils may act. He stressed that while a Development Plan is basic to Town Planning, it is only intended to give the overall picture of what is desired, and its adopting does not bind the Council or community to carry out the improvement outlined, but is rather a guide so that work which is undertaken conforms to the general plan.

He explained that the Development Plan can only be adopted after it has been left open for public inspection, and that Council must consider written objections if filed in accordance with advertising announcing the date of consideration. In summarizing the discussions of the day, Mr. McVittie called on representatives of business, industry, service clubs and municipal government, to express their opinions.

Prince Edward Island

This Division has just started a series of 15 minute radio broadcasts each Sunday at 2.00 p.m. for a period of three months. The first broadcast dealt with the subject of road beautification and the two approaches to the province at Wood Island and Borden. This took the form of a panel discussion.

The Roadside and Provincial Approaches Beautification Committee have submitted a very detailed report of their progress to date. This Committee hopes to meet and discuss a program with the Provincial Cabinet and arrangements are presently under way for such a meeting.

Newfoundland

The Newfoundland Division of CPAC has before the Government of the Province a request to constitute Signal Hill, near St. John's, a Provincial Park in perpetuity, and to put in under the management of a Board of Trustees. Signal Hill, 600 feet high, and its environs, totalling some 330 acres of Crown land on the Border of St. John's, are as yet wild and open spaces and a favourite resort of citizens and tourists for walks, and for the magnificent views over the sea and the countryside. The area is also historic as the scene of the battle of 1726 when French forces in control of St. John's were finally defeated and expelled by Colonel Amherst. At a recent meeting of CPAC the City clerk, Mr. E. B. Foran, exhibited some valuable ancient plans and pictures of the area and of the City.

NUMÉRO 1, 1954

Les Nouvelles de l'A.C.U.

LETTRE DU PRESIDENT

Chers membres:

Jusqu'en octobre dernier je n'étais que le représentant au Conseil d'une nouvelle et lointaine division, Terre-Neuve. J'avoue que je ne prenais pas les choses trop au sérieux, me contentant de regarder ce qui se passait. Mais quand tout à coup je me suis vu poussé à la présidence j'ai du accepter mes responsabilités et voir ce que je pouvais faire pour le bien de l'Association pendant mon terme d'office. C'est là mon excuse pour vous écrire ceci.

NOUVELLE FORMULE

Ce nouveau format pour les Nouvelles est suggéré afin de permettre à nos membres de voir ce qui se passe à travers le pays. Cette participation leur donnera une meilleure chance de comparer leur travail.

Comme vous le savez, je suis Juge, avec 14 ans d'expérience et ce n'est pas la première fois que j'agis comme président ou comme unique commissaire dans un comité d'enquête; c'est donc en étudiant l'Association avec l'esprit sans parti pris d'un tel personnage que je me demande: Quel est notre but principal? Nos efforts convergent-ils vers une cible bien visible? Quelle est-elle? Nos moyens sont-ils les meilleurs? Dépensons-nous les fonds publics à meilleur escient et contre valeur reçue?

Une Association comme la nôtre peut se diriger dans une des trois directions suivantes. (A) Elle peut devenir une société savante, groupant des techniciens et des amateurs avertis, visant à créer une "atmosphère d'urbanisme" au Canada, à l'aide de sages conseils. Ou bien (B) elle peut devenir un système de groupes locaux, surveillant leur autorité locale et essayant de diriger cette dernière vers des buts estimables. Ou encore (C) elle peut devenir un corps de propagateurs offrant l'idée d'urbanisme à ceux qui ont les moyens de l'utiliser, i.e. nos gouvernements.

Nous avons pratiqué un peu de tout cela. Tout cela a de la valeur. Mais je soutiens que (A) est une fausse piste pour nous. Quand à (B) c'est sans doute excellent et nous devons continuer à la pratiquer.

voir page deux

CPAC Newsletter

(See verso)

PUBLISHED BY COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA 169 SOMERSET ST. W., OTTAWA, CANADA

—suite de la page une

Mais je soutiens que nous devons avoir un but principal, et que (C) est la cible essentielle et probablement la plus fructueuse. Nous ne sommes pas là pour faire de l'urbanisme; nous sommes là pour voir à ce que le maximum d'urbanisme se fasse au Canada. Je suggère que nous prenions comme cible principale ceux qui par le suffrage, ont d'autorité les moyens de pratiquer l'urbanisme.

Nous devrions concentrer notre attention, c'est ma suggestion, sur la mise en opération d'une organisation vouée à l'urbanisme avec un *personnel technique compétent*, dans chaque ville qui en a les moyens; et une organisation vouée à l'urbanisme avec un *personnel technique compétent* créé ou amélioré au niveau provincial, dans chaque province, afin d'aider les innombrables petites agglomérations et pour avoir l'oeil ouvert sur les développements d'ordre régionaux. Ce n'est pas toutes les villes, ni toutes les Provinces qui rencontrent cet idéal.

Un vieil adage dit qu'il vaut mieux ne pas avoir de chien si l'on jappe soi-même. Adaptons-le; japper soi-même n'est pas un bon moyen de remplacer le chien! Discuter interminablement pour essayer d'engager nos gouvernements dans les projets désirables, évidents à nos yeux c'est un peu comme japper soi-même. Si l'on pouvait faire adopter un personnel technique compétent en urbanisme ce dernier jappera pour nous 8 heures par jour pendant que nous les regarderons faire en les encourageant. Ne sommes-nous pas, en général, des amateurs?

Nous ne réussirons pas de sitôt à persuader les 15,000,000 d'habitants au Canada qu'il faut exiger des urbanistes dans chaque agglomération. Nos munitions sont limitées. Concentrons notre feu sur les quelques 1,500 hommes qui sont à la tête de ces Cités, Villes et Provinces qui manquent de personnel compétent en urbanisme. Ça sera plus facile. Si nous n'avons pas à l'entrainement suffisamment de techniciens nous pouvons en trouver facilement ailleurs, notamment en Angleterre. Nous avons fait enquête à ce sujet.

A l'assemblée du Conseil, en janvier, une résolution demandait que ce genre d'action fut notre principale cible. Nous avons admis un compromis qui en faisait *une* des principales cibles de l'Association. Quand nous y aurons pensé à l'aise nous pourrons y revenir. Entretemps, j'essaie de réduire à sa plus simple expression le long mémoire envoyé aux Conseillers en décembre afin que vous en ayiez l'essentiel. A la longue nous devons suivre la voie démocratique et passer par le mode d'action que recommandent les membres. Nous voulons entendre toutes les Divisions.

Votre Conseil Exécutif se cherche un candidat capable de donner tout son temps au Bureau Central. Et ce que nous demandons dans notre annonce, n'est pas tant un urbaniste de métier qu'un publiciste énergique qui en saurait assez long sur l'urbanisme pour être capable de vendre l'idée par notre littérature.

Le soussigné a aussi suggéré que notre "Newsletter" soit plus dans l'ordre d'un "tabloid" afin d'avoir plus d'espace pour des articles persuasifs et instructifs sur l'urbanisme, plus de photos et d'information sur les chefs dans notre Association, ainsi qu'au municipal et au provincial, plus de sujets qui forment une atmosphère de famille au sein de l'Association. Nous sommes trop éloignés et trop peu informés les uns sur les autres. Une correspondance régulière entre Divisions est nécessaire.

Mais surtout, je voudrais voir ce Journal adressé, non pas seulement à nos membres (nous prêcherions aux convertis), mais aussi régulièrement à ceux dans nos Hôtels de Ville et dans nos gouvernements provinciaux qui ont le pouvoir d'organiser et d'engager un personnel compétent. La goutte d'eau use la pierre. Notre littérature doit maintenir notre pensée constamment sous leurs yeux, comme préliminaire à une rencontre personnelle.

Il a été décidé de demander aux Divisions leur point de vue sur le "Newsletter" projeté et sur les publications en général. Quelque chose vous sera soumis en temps et lieu.

Ces suggestions pour réorienter notre politique, concentrer nos buts et aiguiser nos couteaux, sont devant le Conseil et les membres pour discussion. J'espère que durant l'année nous aurons pu arriver à des conclusions définitives.

Bien à vous,
SIR BRIAN DUNFIELD

AU BUREAU D'OTTAWA

En janvier, votre conseil national se réunissait à Ottawa pour discuter programme et allocation des fonds.

C'est ainsi que, de la Colombie Britannique, arriva P. R. U. Stratton tandis qu'à l'autre bout du continent s'envolait notre président, Sir Brian Dunfield; de tous les points intermédiaires, vos Conseillers abandonnaient leurs affaires afin de venir passer ici, une fin de semaine d'étude sérieuse dans une atmosphère de bonne volonté; ce n'est pas sans fierté qu'on avait le sentiment d'appartenir à une grande nation.

Ce qui ne veut pas dire que tout était facile, car si nous sommes une organisation nationale, chaque Division n'en a pas moins ses problèmes particuliers. La mise en oeuvre de l'urbanisme n'est pas développée au même degré partout. C'est donc difficile d'élaborer un programme d'action qui soit en harmonie avec toutes les conditions. Toutefois le Conseil s'entendit pour supporter la suggestion du Président: concentrer nos efforts sur le besoin de personnel technique en urbanisme.

C'est là le thême des publications de l'ACU pour 1954. Nous avons l'intention de publier 6 numéros des Nouvelles (Newsletter) avec des renseignements particuliers sur ce sujet. Quelles sont les municipalités qui ont un personnel technique? Sur quoi travaille-t-il? Comment une petite agglomération peut-elle se prévaloir de ces services?

Avec ce thême nous ne ferons pas que prêcher ceux qui sont déjà convaincus des avantages de l'urbanisme. Nous voulons donner des renseignements aux municipalités qui ne sont pas encore dans l'engrenage de l'urbanisme. Nous voulons les aider à démarrer. Nous serons heureux de publier les annonces de ceux qui cherchent un personnel technique aussi bien que les noms de quiconque cherche un emploi dans ce domaine.

Nous publierons aussi au cours de l'année ce que nous appelons des Bulletins de données techniques. Ces feuilles seront mimeographiées et peu coûteuses nous l'espérons; elles s'adresseront à nos membres engagés activement et techniquement dans l'urbanisme. Elles seront distribuées aux intéressés, sur demande.

Nous continuerons de publier la Revue de l'ACU. Cependant, vu que l'emphase sera sur les Nouvelles, la Revue deviendra annuelle et probablement plus grande en volume et en valeur. Nous imaginons avec plaisir un livre illustré de 125-150 pages dans lequel 10 urbanistes bien connus auront pu contribuer des articles d'un intérêt permanent. Nous aimerions voir cette publication de l'ACU sur les rayons de bibliothèques avec les livres de référence plutôt que—dites-moi, que faites-vous avec les magazines?

Vous serez sans doute intéressés d'apprendre que nos publications se sont acquises une réputation internationale. Voici quelques commentaires:

> Je trouve vos publications très bien faites du point de vue technique, et bien rédigées.
>
> Ville de Richmond,
> Richmond, Virginia.

> Je dois vous remercier pour votre copie specimen de votre publication, la Revue de l'ACU. D'après le contenu de ce numéro, je constate que la publication serait une addition de valeur pour notre bibliothèque.
>
> Institut fur Raumforschung, Bonn.

> Nous avons vu un numéro de la Revue de l'ACU, Volume 2, numéro 3, et l'avons trouvé très intéressant; nous aimerions pouvoir en distribuer à nos membres du "Planning Board".
>
> Township of Scarborough,
> Toronto, Ontario.

> Votre Revue et Newsletter continuent d'être le meilleur matériel sur l'urbanisme publié régulièrement sur ce continent. Non pas que . . . et . . . ne font pas de leur mieux, mais la scène Canadienne semble plus vivante, du moins dans vos pages.
>
> Catherine Bauer.

L'ACU fut mise sur pieds il y a sept ans. Une aide généreuse lui est versée par le gouvernement fédéral parce que de Terre-Neuve à la Colombie Britannique nos membres se sont dévoués sans compter dans l'intérêt du public. *Les villes les meilleures sont soumises aux lois de l'urbanisme.* Meilleurs logements, rues moins dangereuses, plus d'espace pour les jeux, voilà ce que nous devons prévoir, entre autres, pour les générations qui s'en viennent. Nous devrions avoir plus de membres intéressés à cette mission d'importance nationale. Le $3.00 de votre abonnement, *plus celui d'un ami*, aidera beaucoup votre Division locale de l'ACU.

L'aménagement urbain et ses cadres

Où en sommes-nous au Canada dans l'organisation de l'urbanisme et de ses cadres? Nous avons fait une enquête rapide et nous vous présentons un aperçu de la situation.

Inutile de dire que notre information est incomplète, qu'il existe plusieurs formes différentes d'organisations vouées à l'urbanisme à travers le pays. Il est donc difficile d'effectuer des comparaisons équitables. Néanmoins cet aperçu montre d'une façon générale jusqu'à quel point les cadres sont formés et combien il reste à faire.

Notre étude cherchait la réponse à deux questions:

(1) Combien de municipalités ont organisé des Conseils ou Commissions d'Urbanisme?

(2) Combien de municipalités jouissent d'une Commission d'Urbanisme équipée d'un cadre permanent d'au moins une personne?

Les réponses à ces questions se trouvent au tableau A. Ici nous avons dû distinguer entre les municipalités qui ont leur propre Commission d'Urbanisme et celles qui sont dans un district desservi par une Commission Conjointe ou de District. Par exemple, le "Edmonton District Planning Board" dessert 14 municipalités et il existe des organismes au niveau métropolitain pour Winnipeg et Toronto, chacun intéressé dans des étendues couvrant plusieurs municipalités. Dans certains cas, de plus, des municipalités comprises dans ce périmètre ont leur propre Commission d'Urbanisme.

En comparant les chiffres pour chaque province, il est utile de prendre en considération le nombre et l'ampleur des municipalités dans cette province. Le tableau B donne ces chiffres pour les cités, villes, villages au Canada (sans inclure les comtés ou autre forme de municipalité). Il y a en tout 109 municipalités au Canada avec une population de plus de 10,000, 43 avec plus de 25,000 de population et 19 avec plus de 50,000.

Les réponses à nos questions indiqueraient que 34 (79%) des cités, villes, villages avec plus de 25,000 de population ont un genre ou un autre de Commission d'Urbanisme, mais seulement 15 (35%) ont un personnel compétent. Voilà donc un point sensible où l'organisation et la création d'un personnel expert s'impose si ces agglomérations d'importance doivent être bien aménagées.

Les efforts de croissance des agglomérations moyennes sont aussi embarassantes. La plus petite municipalité peut former une Commission d'Urbanisme. (En Ontario, 31 municipalités de moins de 50,000 de population, l'ont fait). Mais ce n'est pas toutes les municipalités qui ont les moyens de se payer un personnel. C'est avec raison qu'elles peuvent espérer obtenir leurs recommendations d'aménagement d'une autre façon—en faisant parti d'une étendue à aménager conjointement, ou bien par l'aide d'un département

d'urbanisme provincial ou encore par les services d'un urbaniste conseil.

Notre étude fait voir que parmi les 167 cités, villes, villages d'une population de 5,000 à 25,000, seulement 71 utilisent une Commission d'Urbanisme et seulement 16 ont l'aide d'un personnel compétent.

Commissions d'Urbanisme

Environs 150 municipalités au Canada ont leur Commission d'Urbanisme sans compter 13 Commissions Conjointes ou Commissions de District desservant plusieurs municipalités. Dans l'Ontario seul, il existe 71 Commissions d'Urbanisme indépendantes tandis que 53 municipalités sont dans le périmètre des Commissions Conjointes.

Comme on peut s'y attendre, la plupart des grandes villes ont installé des Commissions d'Urbanisme, mais en comparaison bien peu de petites villes on emboîté le pas. Parmi les agglomérations de 5,000 a 25,000 un tiers environ ont une Commission d'Urbanisme. Chez celles de moins de 5,000 de population seulement un septième environ ont des Commissions (tableaux B et C).

Le fait d'instituer une Commission d'Urbanisme ne veut pas dire que beaucoup d'activité et de résultats suivent. On constate que bien des Commissions ont accompli fort peu faute d'un personnel compétent. Une Commission d'Urbanisme sans personnel est comme un train sans ingénieur; il ne va pas loin. Ou encore un avion sans navigateur, où arrivera-t-il?

En réponse à la deuxième question, il appert que 23 Commissions Municipales d'Urbanisme emploient un personnel. Ajoutons les 13 Commissions Conjointes ou de District qui utilisent un personnel et desservent 63 municipalités. En un mot, il y a au Canada un total de 36 cadres d'au moins une personne.

Dans cette étude nous n'avons pas pris en considération la compétence du personnel pour un travail professionel d'aménagement. Dans certains cas le personnel comprend un urbaniste de carrière, mais le plus souvent le personnel se compose d'une personne agissant comme secrétaire de la Commission à titre administratif. Nous n'avons pas étudié non plus l'élaboration du personnel. (Dans les cités de Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver les cadres sont très développés sous la direction d'un urbaniste de profession). Les réponses à la deuxième question ne nous permettent donc pas de dire combien de gens seraient requis pour fournir un personnel suffisant à toutes les Commissions Municipales d'Urbanisme.

Pour faire un relevé sommaire de la demande minima immédiate pour un personnel adéquat il faut retourner aux chiffres de population. Le moins qu'on puisse dire c'est que toute municipalité de plus de 75,000 de population devrait avoir un personnel quelconque intéressé à l'urbanisme. Il y a un total de 43 cités, villes, villages de cette dimension au Canada. Parmi celles-ci, 34 ont leur propre Commission d'Urbanisme, mais seulement 15 parmi elles ont un personnel. De ceci l'on peut tirer la conclusion qu'il existe une situation immédiate pour au moins 19 personnes dans les Commissions existantes et au moins 9 autres personnes sont requises pour les cadres de ces villes et villages qui n'ont pas encore formé leur Commission. Total, 28 positions dans le personnel à remplir.

Ce chiffre est évidemment sous estimé, pour plus d'une raison. Il est facile de voir que les cités et villes d'envergure exigent un personnel de plus d'une personne; de plus certains membres du personnel sont compétents dans une fonction administrative sans pour cela être entrainés à un travail d'aménagement au sens technique. Nous n'avons pas non plus pris en considération les comtés (townships) à population urbaine considérable. Pour aménager leur accroissement d'une façon efficace, les municipalités de plus de 25,000 de population ont peut-être besoin du double du personnel suggéré, peut-être plus de 50.

Ajouté à ces villes de plus de 25,000, il y en a 167 avec une population de 5 à 25,000. A l'heure actuelle 6 seulement ont une Commission d'Urbanisme avec personnel tandis que 15 sont dans les Commissions Conjointes qui ont un personnel. Peut-être peut-on supposer que plus de municipalités de ce genre peuvent être desservies en partageant les services d'un personnel de district, avec comme moyenne une personne par quatre municipalités. Ceci indiquerait une lacune de 36 fonctions d'urbaniste.

Finalement, 532 villes et villages ont une population variant entre 1,000 et 5,000. Seulement 34 sont actuellement aidés par le personnel des Commissions Conjointes. Il n'y a pas de doute qu'un système d'urbanisme régional avec un personnel conjoint rendrait un service manifeste à un nombre considérable de ces municipalités moyennes. Dans la majorité des cas cependant, il est normal que les services d'urbanisme requis soit fournis par des départements provinciaux.

Pourquoi le Canada a-t-il besoin d'un Personnel d'Urbanisme?

La réponse la plus simple à cette question c'est que plus que jamais nous avons à faire face à une crise dans l'aménagement urbain. Immédiatement après la guerre, le sol aménagé pour un développement urbain n'était pas rare grâce à une croissance modérée dans les années d'avant-guerre. Tout ceci a été utilisé et tout développement de nos cités et villes dépend maintenant d'un nouveau lotissement, du tracé du réseau viaire comme de la distribution des services publics.

Ces dernières années nous avons développé l'habitation dans les centres urbains au taux de 85,000 unités par an. Le sol où nous avons implanté ces habitations avec leurs écoles, leur magasins couvre environ 20,000 acres par année. Dans la prochaine décade il faut prévoir un plus grand développement de l'habitation, peut-être jusqu'à 1000,000 unités par an, si l'on veut pouvoir prendre soin de l'accroissement de la population urbaine. Un million de maisons en 10 ans! Presqu'un quart de million d'acres de nouveau lotissement résidentiel! Plus de 360 mille carrés!

Votre municipalité a-t-elle un plan pour sa part dans ce grand développement? A-t-elle son personnel compétent?